

Re: 04-233

4/9/08

Received & Inspected

APR 15 2008

FCC Mail Room

Dear Sir:

This letter is in support
of letting radio stations serve
communities as is.

Please leave radio rules
alone, as you will destroy
a good thing with changes.

Thank you.

Walter Bob O'Meara
144 Oliver St.
Malden, Ma.
02148

I submit the following comments in response to the Localism Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (the "NPRM"), released Jan. 24, 2008, in MB Docket No. 04-233.

Any new FCC rules, policies or procedures must not violate First Amendment rights. A number of proposals discussed in the NPRM, if enacted, would do so – and must not be adopted.

(1) The FCC must not force radio stations, especially religious broadcasters, to take advice from people who do not share their values. The NPRM's proposed advisory board proposals would impose such unconstitutional mandates. Religious broadcasters who resist advice from those who don't share their values could face increased harassment, complaints and even loss of license for choosing to follow their own consciences, rather than allowing incompatible viewpoints to shape their programming. The First Amendment prohibits government, including the FCC, from dictating what viewpoints a broadcaster, particularly a religious broadcaster, must present.

(2) The FCC must not turn every radio station into a public forum where anyone and everyone has rights to air time. Proposed public access requirements would do so – even if a religious broadcaster conscientiously objects to the message. The First Amendment forbids imposition of message delivery mandates on any religion.

(3) The FCC must not force revelation of specific editorial decision-making information. The choice of programming, especially religious programming, is not properly dictated by any government agency – and proposals to force reporting on such things as who produced what programs would intrude on constitutionally-protected editorial choices.

(4) Many Christian broadcasters operate on tight budgets, as do many smaller market secular stations. Keeping the electricity flowing is often a challenge. Yet, the Commission proposes to further squeeze niche and smaller market broadcasters, by substantially raising costs in two ways: (a) by requiring staff presence whenever a station is on the air and, (b) by further restricting main studio location choices. Raising costs with these proposals would force service cutbacks – and curtailed service is contrary to the public interest.

We urge the FCC not to adopt rules, procedures or policies discussed above.

Francis Shaffner 4-10-08
Signature and Date

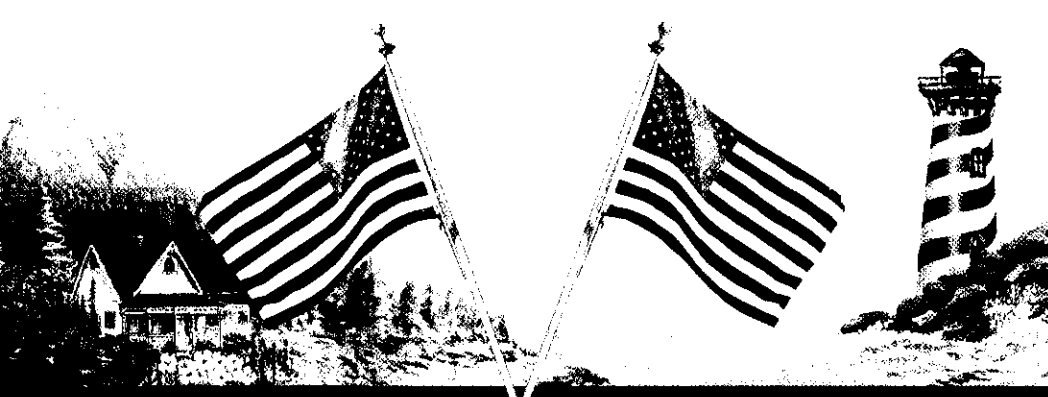
Francis Shaffner 4924 Haines Road
Name and Address
Jonesville, NC 28642

Mail By April 14, 2008 to:
The Secretary
Federal Communications Commission
445 12th Street, SW
Washington, DC 20554
Attn: Chief, Media Bureau

Received & Inspected

APR 15 2008

FCC Media Bureau



MBacket No. 04-233 April 9, 2008

To Whom It May Concern:

To FCC - "Keep Free Speech Free" - Do not tamper with Christian and religious programming! Don't take our religious radio stations from us! There is already so much trash and vulgar talk on radio - please don't tamper with what little religious programs we have left! I am praying you will leave our religious radio stations alone!

Sincerely,

Versa Lomenick

261 Firwood ave. Apt. 201

Lebanon, MO. 65536-3065



APR 15 2008

FCC Mail Room

I submit the following comments in response to the Localism Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (the "NPRM"), released Jan. 24, 2008, in MB Docket No. 04-233.

(1) The FCC must not force radio stations, especially religious broadcasters, to take advice from people who do not share their values. The NPRM's proposed advisory board proposals would impose such unconstitutional mandates. Religious broadcasters who resist advice from those who don't share their values could face increased harassment, complaints and even loss of license for choosing to follow their own consciences, rather than allowing incompatible viewpoints to shape their programming. The First Amendment prohibits government, including the FCC, from dictating what viewpoints a broadcaster, particularly a religious broadcaster, must present.

(3) The FCC must not force revelation of specific editorial decision-making information. The choice of programming, especially religious programming, is not properly dictated by any government agency – and proposals to force reporting on such things as who produced what programs would intrude on constitutionally-protected editorial choices.

(5) Many Christian broadcasters operate on tight budgets, as do many smaller market secular stations. Keeping the electricity flowing is often a challenge. Yet, the Commission proposes to further squeeze niche and smaller market broadcasters, by substantially raising costs in two ways: (a) by requiring staff presence whenever a station is on the air and, (b) by further restricting main studio location choices. Raising costs with these proposals would force service cutbacks – and curtailed service is contrary to the public interest.

Margaret Holzschuh

April 10, 2008
Date

MARGARET HOLZSCHUH

16972 Hwy 133
Dixon, MO 65459
Address

573-759-2166
Phone

Title (if any)

Organization (if any)

FCC Main Section

Organization (if any)

Save Christian Radio

FCC PROPOSALS COULD SILENCE CHRISTIAN RADIO STATIONS!

Tell the FCC to keep **FREE SPEECH FREE** and not to tamper with Christian and religious programming!

The FCC is considering rule changes that could force Christian radio stations to either modify their messages or be forced from the air.

Although not directed specifically at those using the airwaves to disseminate the Good News of the Gospel, potential rule changes could put Christian Broadcasters in an untenable position. If enacted, the proposals could force Christian radio programmers to either compromise their messages by including input from those who don't share the same values, or to run the risk of costly, long and potentially ruinous government inquiries.

PROPOSAL: Specifically, the FCC is considering a proposal that would force every radio station to take programming advice from community advisory boards broadly representative of an area's population. That means that Christian broadcast stations could be forced to take programming advice from people whose values are at odds with the Gospel! A well organized group of atheists, abortionists or secular humanists could demand representation – and have standing to cause trouble at the FCC if they were turned away.

RESULT: Any Christian Broadcaster who stands up to the pressure and refuses to compromise on matters of conscience, could find his or her station's license renewal tied up for many years as the FCC considers complaints and allegations over nothing more than the station's chosen broadcast message!

PROPOSAL: Among the proposed new regulations are requirements that stations report, every three months, how much programming of various types has been broadcast, who produced it, and how it reflects the interests of a cross-section of local residents – even those who do not share Gospel values.

RESULT: If enacted, such requirements will give Christian Radio's opponents powerful new tools to harass and possibly silence Gospel inspired voices. Armed with these reports, adversaries can file complaints with the FCC against Christian Broadcasters who refuse to compromise on Gospel principles; any Christian Station that insists on only pure Gospel programming could be made to pay a high price for its refusal to yield airtime to those with other messages.

PROPOSAL: One proposed variation would even force stations to grant a certain amount of airtime to any group that requests it – much like cable television systems make time available on "public access channels."

Save Christian Radio

RESULT: But unlike public access channels, which were created as a kind of open public forum, Christian Radio is a combination of pulpit and mission. The government cannot force messages from any pulpit, nor insist that missionaries promulgate viewpoints contrary to the Gospel. The same way, it should not be forcing Christian Radio stations to deliver the messages promulgated by secular humanists, abortionists or atheists.

RESULT: The FCC is also considering ways it could increase its coercive powers to force speech on unwilling broadcasters. Even a station that avoided sanctions during a typical eight-year license term could find its license renewal challenged.

While this has long been true, in recent years, the delays caused by these challenges were usually more of a nuisance than a disaster, as skilled civil service professionals worked through issues. These government experts had authority to apply reason, and ultimately granted almost every renewal presented.

PROPOSAL: But the FCC is considering a renewal processing procedure that would take renewal-granting power out of the hands of qualified civil servants when a Christian station, in good conscience, has kept its message pure and not allowed its facilities to be used to promulgate other messages. Instead of routine processing by civil servants, such a station's renewal application will be subject to the often multi-year process of review by the politically-appointed FCC commissioners.

RESULT: Not only will such a designation make a license renewal more time-consuming, but also more costly to obtain; Christian Broadcasters facing such a process will likely need greater assistance from lawyers and other consultants – added expenses that could prove ruinous:

PROPOSAL: Finally, the FCC is also proposing to drive up the costs of providing Christian Broadcasting services by eliminating labor-saving technological enhancements that make it possible to operate radio stations, at least part of the time, without an employee on the premises.

RESULT: Although such un-staffed operations have been the norm for years, the FCC is considering a rule to require staffing whenever a radio station is on the air – even if all the programming at that time is delivered by satellite. God's love may be free to all, but getting the word out will become even more expensive – perhaps too expensive for some radio stations.

PROPOSAL: The FCC is also considering a proposal that would force many Christian stations to relocate their main studio facilities.

Save Christian Radio

RESULT: Now, it is possible to serve several missions from one location. But under this proposal, many co-location arrangements would be forced to end – raising daily operating costs and imposing immediate expenses related to moving, construction of other facilities and overseeing forced relocations.

RESULT: When coupled with the rapidly rising costs of broadcasting, including multiplying electricity expenses, extended staffing requirements and forced relocations will leave some Christian Broadcasters with little choice: either cut back or give up.

The First Amendment protects the free exercise of religion. The government must not be allowed to impose rules that violate it. Christian Radio needs your support now to keep its message of salvation strong on the nation's airwaves. It's not just a Christian thing – everyone's fundamental constitutional rights are at stake.

HERE'S WHAT YOU CAN DO:

The FCC is taking comments on these proposals. You can add your comments to the record. The FCC can only make rule changes based on evidence – and the evidence you submit can make a difference!

By Mail: Send a letter, specifying what the FCC must not do and why. Make sure you place the docket number on top of the letter to be sure it is delivered to the correct office:

MB Docket No. 04-233, Comments in Response to Localism Notice of Proposed Rulemaking.

Mail your comments, so they arrive by April 14, 2008 to

Using the US Postal Service:

The Secretary

Federal Communications Commission

445 12th Street, SW

Washington, DC 20554

Attn: Chief, Media Bureau.

Or using FedEx, UPS, DHL or similar services:

The Secretary

Federal Communications Commission

9300 East Hampton Drive

Capitol Heights, MD 20743

Attn: Chief, Media Bureau

By Internet: Visit <http://www.savechristianradio.com> for easy step-by-step comment submission assistance.

You can also write to your Senators and Congressman. Tell them that freedom of religion and freedom of speech are threatened. Describe the problematic FCC proposals and the harm they will cause, if they are adopted. For help locating your Senators and Congressman – visit <http://www.savechristianradio.com>

Comments in Response to Localism Notice of Proposed Rulemaking
MB Docket No. 04-233

Received
APR 15 2008

I submit the following comments in response to the Localism Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (the "NPRM"), released Jan. 24, 2008, in MB Docket No. 04-233.

Any new FCC rules, policies or procedures must not violate First Amendment rights. A number of proposals discussed in the NPRM, if enacted, would do so – and must not be adopted.

(1) The FCC must not force radio stations, especially religious broadcasters, to take advice from people who do not share their values. The NPRM's proposed advisory board proposals would impose such unconstitutional mandates. Religious broadcasters who resist advice from those who don't share their values could face increased harassment, complaints and even loss of license for choosing to follow their own consciences, rather than allowing incompatible viewpoints to shape their programming. The First Amendment prohibits government, including the FCC, from dictating what viewpoints a broadcaster, particularly a religious broadcaster, must present.

(2) The FCC must not turn every radio station into a public forum where anyone and everyone has rights to air time. Proposed public access requirements would do so – even if a religious broadcaster conscientiously objects to the message. The First Amendment forbids imposition of message delivery mandates on any religion.

(3) The FCC must not force revelation of specific editorial decision-making information. The choice of programming, especially religious programming, is not properly dictated by any government agency – and proposals to force reporting on such things as who produced what programs would intrude on constitutionally-protected editorial choices.

(4) The FCC must not establish a two-tiered renewal system in which certain licensees would be automatically barred from routine renewal application processing. The proposed mandatory special renewal review of certain classes of applicants by the Commissioners themselves would amount to coercion of religious broadcasters. Those who stay true to their consciences and present only the messages they correspond to their beliefs could face long, expensive and potentially ruinous renewal proceedings.

(5) Many Christian broadcasters operate on tight budgets, as do many smaller market secular stations. Keeping the electricity flowing is often a challenge. Yet, the Commission proposes to further squeeze niche and smaller market broadcasters, by substantially raising costs in two ways: (a) by requiring staff presence whenever a station is on the air and, (b) by further restricting main studio location choices. Raising costs with these proposals would force service cutbacks – and curtailed service is contrary to the public interest.

We urge the FCC not to adopt rules, procedures or policies discussed above.

Signature

LINDA GRANT

Name

Title (if any)

Organization (if any)

Date

4-9-08
4600 S. 145th Rd BOLIVAR, MO 65613

Address

417-326-4894

Phone

No. of Copies 0
LHA ABCDE

APR 15 2008

**Comments in Response to Localism Notice of Proposed Rulemaking
MB Docket No. 04-233**

FCC Main Room

I submit the following comments in response to the Localism Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (the "NPRM"), released Jan. 24, 2008, in MB Docket No. 04-233.

Any new FCC rules, policies or procedures must not violate First Amendment rights. A number of proposals discussed in the NPRM, if enacted, would do so – and must not be adopted.

(1) The FCC must not force radio stations, especially religious broadcasters, to take advice from people who do not share their values. The NPRM's proposed advisory board proposals would impose such unconstitutional mandates. Religious broadcasters who resist advice from those who don't share their values could face increased harassment, complaints and even loss of license for choosing to follow their own consciences, rather than allowing incompatible viewpoints to shape their programming. The First Amendment prohibits government, including the FCC, from dictating what viewpoints a broadcaster, particularly a religious broadcaster, must present.

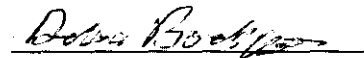
(2) The FCC must not turn every radio station into a public forum where anyone and everyone has rights to air time. Proposed public access requirements would do so – even if a religious broadcaster conscientiously objects to the message. The First Amendment forbids imposition of message delivery mandates on any religion.

(3) The FCC must not force revelation of specific editorial decision-making information. The choice of programming, especially religious programming, is not properly dictated by any government agency – and proposals to force reporting on such things as who produced what programs would intrude on constitutionally-protected editorial choices.

(4) The FCC must not establish a two-tiered renewal system in which certain licensees would be automatically barred from routine renewal application processing. The proposed mandatory special renewal review of certain classes of applicants by the Commissioners themselves would amount to coercion of religious broadcasters. Those who stay true to their consciences and present only the messages they correspond to their beliefs could face long, expensive and potentially ruinous renewal proceedings.

(5) Many Christian broadcasters operate on tight budgets, as do many smaller market secular stations. Keeping the electricity flowing is often a challenge. Yet, the Commission proposes to further squeeze niche and smaller market broadcasters, by substantially raising costs in two ways: (a) by requiring staff presence whenever a station is on the air and, (b) by further restricting main studio location choices. Raising costs with these proposals would force service cutbacks – and curtailed service is contrary to the public interest.

We urge the FCC not to adopt rules, procedures or policies discussed above.



Signature

4-10-08

Date



Name

4715 S. 68th St. #6

Address

414-817-0111

Phone

Title (if any)

Organization (if any)

Comments in Response to Localism Notice of Proposed Rulemaking
MB Docket No. 04-233

Received & Inspected
APR 15 2008
FCC Mail Room

I submit the following comments in response to the Localism Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (the "NPRM"), released Jan. 24, 2008, in MB Docket No. 04-233.

Any new FCC rules, policies or procedures must not violate First Amendment rights. A number of proposals discussed in the NPRM, if enacted, would do so – and must not be adopted.

(1) The FCC must not force radio stations, especially religious broadcasters, to take advice from people who do not share their values. The NPRM's proposed advisory board proposals would impose such unconstitutional mandates. Religious broadcasters who resist advice from those who don't share their values could face increased harassment, complaints and even loss of license for choosing to follow their own consciences, rather than allowing incompatible viewpoints to shape their programming. The First Amendment prohibits government, including the FCC, from dictating what viewpoints a broadcaster, particularly a religious broadcaster, must present.

(2) The FCC must not turn every radio station into a public forum where anyone and everyone has rights to air time. Proposed public access requirements would do so – even if a religious broadcaster conscientiously objects to the message. The First Amendment forbids imposition of message delivery mandates on any religion.

(3) The FCC must not force revelation of specific editorial decision-making information. The choice of programming, especially religious programming, is not properly dictated by any government agency – and proposals to force reporting on such things as who produced what programs would intrude on constitutionally-protected editorial choices.

(4) The FCC must not establish a two-tiered renewal system in which certain licensees would be automatically barred from routine renewal application processing. The proposed mandatory special renewal review of certain classes of applicants by the Commissioners themselves would amount to coercion of religious broadcasters. Those who stay true to their consciences and present only the messages they correspond to their beliefs could face long, expensive and potentially ruinous renewal proceedings.

(5) Many Christian broadcasters operate on tight budgets, as do many smaller market secular stations. Keeping the electricity flowing is often a challenge. Yet, the Commission proposes to further squeeze niche and smaller market broadcasters, by substantially raising costs in two ways: (a) by requiring staff presence whenever a station is on the air and, (b) by further restricting main studio location choices. Raising costs with these proposals would force service cutbacks – and curtailed service is contrary to the public interest.

We urge the FCC not to adopt rules, procedures or policies discussed above.

Versa Lomenick

Signature

April 9, 2008

Date

Versa Lomenick

Name

261 Harwood - apt. 201

Address

Lebanon, Mo. 65536-3065

417-532-5736

Phone

Title (if any)

Attend Highland Park Church of God

Organization (if any)

Lebanon, Mo. 65536

No. of Copies rec'd 0
LIC:ASODE

**Comments in Response to Localism Notice of Proposed Rulemaking
MB Docket No. 04-233**

I submit the following comments in response to the Localism Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (the "NPRM"), released Jan. 24, 2008, in MB Docket No. 04-233.

Any new FCC rules, policies or procedures must not violate First Amendment rights. A number of proposals discussed in the NPRM, if enacted, would do so – and must not be adopted.

(1) The FCC must not force radio stations, especially religious broadcasters, to take advice from people who do not share their values. The NPRM's proposed advisory board proposals would impose such unconstitutional mandates. Religious broadcasters who resist advice from those who don't share their values could face increased harassment, complaints and even loss of license for choosing to follow their own consciences, rather than allowing incompatible viewpoints to shape their programming. The First Amendment prohibits government, including the FCC, from dictating what viewpoints a broadcaster, particularly a religious broadcaster, must present.

(2) The FCC must not turn every radio station into a public forum where anyone and everyone has rights to air time. Proposed public access requirements would do so – even if a religious broadcaster conscientiously objects to the message. The First Amendment forbids imposition of message delivery mandates on any religion.

(3) The FCC must not force revelation of specific editorial decision-making information. The choice of programming, especially religious programming, is not properly dictated by any government agency – and proposals to force reporting on such things as who produced what programs would intrude on constitutionally-protected editorial choices.

(4) The FCC must not establish a two-tiered renewal system in which certain licensees would be automatically barred from routine renewal application processing. The proposed mandatory special renewal review of certain classes of applicants by the Commissioners themselves would amount to coercion of religious broadcasters. Those who stay true to their consciences and present only the messages they correspond to their beliefs could face long, expensive and potentially ruinous renewal proceedings.

(5) Many Christian broadcasters operate on tight budgets, as do many smaller market secular stations. Keeping the electricity flowing is often a challenge. Yet, the Commission proposes to further squeeze niche and smaller market broadcasters, by substantially raising costs in two ways: (a) by requiring staff presence whenever a station is on the air and, (b) by further restricting main studio location choices. Raising costs with these proposals would force service cutbacks – and curtailed service is contrary to the public interest.

We urge the FCC not to adopt rules, procedures or policies discussed above.

Alene Pitts

Signature

April 8 2008
Date

Alene Pitts

Name

35941 Hwy 11
Address Lebanon, MO 65536

417-532-2676
Phone

Title (if any)

Organization (if any)

No. of Copies rec'd 0
List ABCDE

APR 15 2008

**Comments in Response to Localism Notice of Proposed Rulemaking
MB Docket No. 04-233**

FCC Mail Room

I submit the following comments in response to the Localism Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (the "NPRM"), released Jan. 24, 2008, in MB Docket No. 04-233.

Any new FCC rules, policies or procedures must not violate First Amendment rights. A number of proposals discussed in the NPRM, if enacted, would do so – and must not be adopted.

(1) The FCC must not force radio stations, especially religious broadcasters, to take advice from people who do not share their values. The NPRM's proposed advisory board proposals would impose such unconstitutional mandates. Religious broadcasters who resist advice from those who don't share their values could face increased harassment, complaints and even loss of license for choosing to follow their own consciences, rather than allowing incompatible viewpoints to shape their programming. The First Amendment prohibits government, including the FCC, from dictating what viewpoints a broadcaster, particularly a religious broadcaster, must present.

(2) The FCC must not turn every radio station into a public forum where anyone and everyone has rights to air time. Proposed public access requirements would do so – even if a religious broadcaster conscientiously objects to the message. The First Amendment forbids imposition of message delivery mandates on any religion.

(3) The FCC must not force revelation of specific editorial decision-making information. The choice of programming, especially religious programming, is not properly dictated by any government agency – and proposals to force reporting on such things as who produced what programs would intrude on constitutionally-protected editorial choices.

(4) The FCC must not establish a two-tiered renewal system in which certain licensees would be automatically barred from routine renewal application processing. The proposed mandatory special renewal review of certain classes of applicants by the Commissioners themselves would amount to coercion of religious broadcasters. Those who stay true to their consciences and present only the messages they correspond to their beliefs could face long, expensive and potentially ruinous renewal proceedings.

(5) Many Christian broadcasters operate on tight budgets, as do many smaller market secular stations. Keeping the electricity flowing is often a challenge. Yet, the Commission proposes to further squeeze niche and smaller market broadcasters, by substantially raising costs in two ways: (a) by requiring staff presence whenever a station is on the air and, (b) by further restricting main studio location choices. Raising costs with these proposals would force service cutbacks – and curtailed service is contrary to the public interest.

We urge the FCC not to adopt rules, procedures or policies discussed above.

Signature

Date

Kay M. Seibert *

Address

Name Jessica L. Seibert

Phone

Title (if any)

2008 Member
of Senior Citizens League
#0052572849

Organization (if any)

(K) Callicia
Columbia Co. Wa. St.

Received & inserted

APR 15 2008

ed Rulemaking (the FCC Main Lesson

We urge the FCC not to adopt rules, procedures or policies discussed above.

Paul Spurr

Signature

4-9-8
Date

PAUL OFFUTT

Name

35445 Hwy BB
Address
Lebanon, mo 65536

417-718 1097
Phone

Citizen USA
Title (if any)

Title (if any)

Organization (if any)

APR 15 2008

FCC Mail Room

MB Docket No. 07-233, Comments in Response to Location Notice of
Proposed Rulemaking

Please leave radio station renewal-granting power in the hands
of qualified civil servants rather than community advisory
boards.

The present system works well. Keeping freedom for Christian
radio broadcasters is very important to us.

Thank you
Jay Nichols
Mary L. Nichols

JAY A. NICHOLS

MARY L. NICHOLS

HC65 Box 100

Grantsville, UT 84147

I submit the following comments in response to the Localism Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (the "NPRM"), released Jan. 24, 2008, in MB Docket No. 04-233.

Any new FCC rules, policies or procedures must not violate First Amendment rights. A number of proposals discussed in the NPRM, if enacted, would do so – and must not be adopted.

(1) The FCC must not force radio stations, especially religious broadcasters, to take advice from people who do not share their values. The NPRM's proposed advisory board proposals would impose such unconstitutional mandates. Religious broadcasters who resist advice from those who don't share their values could face increased harassment, complaints and even loss of license for choosing to follow their own consciences, rather than allowing incompatible viewpoints to shape their programming. The First Amendment prohibits government, including the FCC, from dictating what viewpoints a broadcaster, particularly a religious broadcaster, must present.

(2) The FCC must not turn every radio station into a public forum where anyone and everyone has rights to air time. Proposed public access requirements would do so – even if a religious broadcaster conscientiously objects to the message. The First Amendment forbids imposition of message delivery mandates on any religion.

(3) The FCC must not force revelation of specific editorial decision-making information. The choice of programming, especially religious programming, is not properly dictated by any government agency – and proposals to force reporting on such things as who produced what programs would intrude on constitutionally-protected editorial choices.

(4) Many Christian broadcasters operate on tight budgets, as do many smaller market secular stations. Keeping the electricity flowing is often a challenge. Yet, the Commission proposes to further squeeze niche and smaller market broadcasters, by substantially raising costs in two ways: (a) by requiring staff presence whenever a station is on the air and, (b) by further restricting main studio location choices. Raising costs with these proposals would force service cutbacks – and curtailed service is contrary to the public interest.

We urge the FCC not to adopt rules, procedures or policies discussed above.

Leanne Hauser

Signature and Date

April 9th, 2008

Leanne Hauser 236 West Highland Street Millers Creek, NC 28651

Name and Address

Mail By April 14, 2008 to:

The Secretary
Federal Communications Commission
445 12th Street, SW
Washington, DC 20554
Attn: Chief, Media Bureau

Received & Inspected

APR 15 2008

FCC Media Bureau

I submit the following comments in response to the Localism Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (the "NPRM"), released Jan. 24, 2008, in MB Docket No. 04-233.

Any new FCC rules, policies or procedures must not violate First Amendment rights. A number of proposals discussed in the NPRM, if enacted, would do so – and must not be adopted.

(1) The FCC must not force radio stations, especially religious broadcasters, to take advice from people who do not share their values. The NPRM's proposed advisory board proposals would impose such unconstitutional mandates. Religious broadcasters who resist advice from those who don't share their values could face increased harassment, complaints and even loss of license for choosing to follow their own consciences, rather than allowing incompatible viewpoints to shape their programming. The First Amendment prohibits government, including the FCC, from dictating what viewpoints a broadcaster, particularly a religious broadcaster, must present.

(2) The FCC must not turn every radio station into a public forum where anyone and everyone has rights to air time. Proposed public access requirements would do so – even if a religious broadcaster conscientiously objects to the message. The First Amendment forbids imposition of message delivery mandates on any religion.

(3) The FCC must not force revelation of specific editorial decision-making information. The choice of programming, especially religious programming, is not properly dictated by any government agency – and proposals to force reporting on such things as who produced what programs would intrude on constitutionally-protected editorial choices.

(4) Many Christian broadcasters operate on tight budgets, as do many smaller market secular stations. Keeping the electricity flowing is often a challenge. Yet, the Commission proposes to further squeeze niche and smaller market broadcasters, by substantially raising costs in two ways: (a) by requiring staff presence whenever a station is on the air and, (b) by further restricting main studio location choices. Raising costs with these proposals would force service cutbacks – and curtailed service is contrary to the public interest.

We urge the FCC not to adopt rules, procedures or policies discussed above.

Sandra B Carr - 4-9-2008
Signature and Date

Sandra B Carr 2834 View Village Dr Hays NE 28635
Name and Address

Mail By April 14, 2008 to:

The Secretary
Federal Communications Commission
445 12th Street, SW
Washington, DC 20554
Attn: Chief, Media Bureau

Received & Inspected

APR 15 2008

FCC Mail Room

Comments in Response to Localism Notice of Proposed Rulemaking
MB Docket No. 04-233

APR 15 2008

I submit the following comments in response to the Localism Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (the "NPRM"), released Jan. 24, 2008, in MB Docket No. 04-233.

Any new FCC rules, policies or procedures must not violate First Amendment rights. A number of proposals discussed in the NPRM, if enacted, would do so – and must not be adopted.

(1) The FCC must not force radio stations, especially religious broadcasters, to take advice from people who do not share their values. The NPRM's proposed advisory board proposals would impose such unconstitutional mandates. Religious broadcasters who resist advice from those who don't share their values could face increased harassment, complaints and even loss of license for choosing to follow their own consciences, rather than allowing incompatible viewpoints to shape their programming. The First Amendment prohibits government, including the FCC, from dictating what viewpoints a broadcaster, particularly a religious broadcaster, must present.


(2) The FCC must not turn every radio station into a public forum where anyone and everyone has rights to air time. Proposed public access requirements would do so – even if a religious broadcaster conscientiously objects to the message. The First Amendment forbids imposition of message delivery mandates on any religion.

(3) The FCC must not force revelation of specific editorial decision-making information. The choice of programming, especially religious programming, is not properly dictated by any government agency – and proposals to force reporting on such things as who produced what programs would intrude on constitutionally-protected editorial choices.

(4) The FCC must not establish a two-tiered renewal system in which certain licensees would be automatically barred from routine renewal application processing. The proposed mandatory special renewal review of certain classes of applicants by the Commissioners themselves would amount to coercion of religious broadcasters. Those who stay true to their consciences and present only the messages they correspond to their beliefs could face long, expensive and potentially ruinous renewal proceedings.

(5) Many Christian broadcasters operate on tight budgets, as do many smaller market secular stations. Keeping the electricity flowing is often a challenge. Yet, the Commission proposes to further squeeze niche and smaller market broadcasters, by substantially raising costs in two ways: (a) by requiring staff presence whenever a station is on the air and, (b) by further restricting main studio location choices. Raising costs with these proposals would force service cutbacks – and curtailed service is contrary to the public interest.

We urge the FCC not to adopt rules, procedures or policies discussed above.



Signature

Erica Holder

Name

Title (if any)

Organization (if any)

3/7/08

Date

134 Jordan Pl, Boerne, TX 78006

Address

830-755-4441

Phone

APR 15 2008

**Comments in Response to Localism Notice of Proposed Rulemaking
MB Docket No. 04-233**

FCC Main

I submit the following comments in response to the Localism Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (the "NPRM"), released Jan. 24, 2008, in MB Docket No. 04-233.

Many of the proposals in NPRM, contrary to the FCC's stated objectives, would harm both localism and diversity of viewpoints.

The true wellsprings of localism and diversity are smaller market radio stations and stations offering specialized programming (including religion, foreign language, ethnic and alternative programming). These types of stations also serve as important gateways for new entrants seeking business opportunities in broadcasting – increasing ownership among those traditionally underrepresented.

But just as major operating costs are quickly rising, and more Americans are turning to new media, the NPRM proposes measures that would substantially raise costs – something that will be keenly felt among small market and specialized programming broadcasters. The rational economic response will be service cutbacks or outright shutdowns. Neither outcome is in the public interest.

One of these ill-advised proposals would force radio stations to curtail reliance on labor-saving technology. An end to unstaffed operations will not improve responsiveness to a local community. To the contrary, it will likely lead stations to broadcast fewer hours or shut down altogether. Unattended operation with proper safeguards has helped small stations provide more service through efficiency. Take that away, and the Commission will create strong disincentive for stations to stay on during the late evening or early morning hours, hours during which very little revenue is generated. The increased operational costs will lead new entrepreneurs, including women and minorities, to look elsewhere to invest their savings and sweat equity.

The Commission must also reject proposal that would further limit where broadcasters can locate their main studios. The Commission acted in the public interest when it adopted rules many years ago to permit stations greater flexibility in selecting the location of their main studios, particularly in situations in which a broadcaster operates stations licensed to several nearby communities. If the Commission were to force each station to establish its main studio only in that station's community of license, the result would be that broadcasters – particularly small market and speciality programming broadcasters – would have to divert their limited financial resources from supporting and enhancing quality programming to covering additional and unnecessary real estate costs.

The FCC should also jettison proposals forcing stations to give away airtime to community groups. One proposal would even enforce public access requirements, similar to cable PEG channels. Cable has dozens, even hundreds of channels from which it can profit, but smaller market radio and stations serving small specialized audiences do not. Free is not really free to those who struggle every day just to keep the electricity flowing, the programming going, and the local news covered.

Smaller stations are keenly attuned to the communities they serve – it is how they remain in business. But the balance is delicate, and the Commission must not take action that will tip the balance so stations cut back on service or drop out. There is no 'public interest' in service that is both diminished and less diverse.

Respectfully submitted,

Doris L. Bucks
Signature

3/18/08
Date

Doris L. Bucks
Name

#4 Bucks Dr.
Address Chatham, IL 62629

Pastor
Title (if any)

1-217-483-5960
Phone

Belong to Bungee U. Meth.
Organization (if any)

APR 15 2008

**Comments in Response to Localism Notice of Proposed Rulemaking
MB Docket No. 04-233**

FCC Mail Room

I submit the following comments in response to the Localism Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (the "NPRM"), released Jan. 24, 2008, in MB Docket No. 04-233.

Many of the proposals in NPRM, contrary to the FCC's stated objectives, would harm both localism and diversity of viewpoints.

The true wellsprings of localism and diversity are smaller market radio stations and stations offering specialized programming (including religion, foreign language, ethnic and alternative programming). These types of stations also serve as important gateways for new entrants seeking business opportunities in broadcasting – increasing ownership among those traditionally underrepresented.

But just as major operating costs are quickly rising, and more Americans are turning to new media, the NPRM proposes measures that would substantially raise costs – something that will be keenly felt among small market and specialized programming broadcasters. The rational economic response will be service cutbacks or outright shutdowns. Neither outcome is in the public interest.

One of these ill-advised proposals would force radio stations to curtail reliance on labor-saving technology. An end to unstaffed operations will not improve responsiveness to a local community. To the contrary, it will likely lead stations to broadcast fewer hours or shut down altogether. Unattended operation with proper safeguards has helped small stations provide more service through efficiency. Take that away, and the Commission will create strong disincentive for stations to stay on during the late evening or early morning hours, hours during which very little revenue is generated. The increased operational costs will lead new entrepreneurs, including women and minorities, to look elsewhere to invest their savings and sweat equity.

The Commission must also reject proposal that would further limit where broadcasters can locate their main studios. The Commission acted in the public interest when it adopted rules many years ago to permit stations greater flexibility in selecting the location of their main studios, particularly in situations in which a broadcaster operates stations licensed to several nearby communities. If the Commission were to force each station to establish its main studio only in that station's community of license, the result would be that broadcasters – particularly small market and specialty programming broadcasters – would have to divert their limited financial resources from supporting and enhancing quality programming to covering additional and unnecessary real estate costs.

The FCC should also jettison proposals forcing stations to give away airtime to community groups. One proposal would even enforce public access requirements, similar to cable PEG channels. Cable has dozens, even hundreds of channels from which it can profit, but smaller market radio and stations serving small specialized audiences do not. Free is not really free to those who struggle every day just to keep the electricity flowing, the programming going, and the local news covered.

Smaller stations are keenly attuned to the communities they serve – it is how they remain in business. But the balance is delicate, and the Commission must not take action that will tip the balance so stations cut back on service or drop out. There is no 'public interest' in service that is both diminished and less diverse.

Respectfully submitted,

Brenda Schroeder
Signature

April 7, 08
Date

Brenda Schroeder
Name

401 W. Allen, Springfield
Address

Hairdresser,
Homebased w/daily
Title (if any)

217-628-8879
Phone

Christian assembly
Organization (if any)

Received & Accepted

APR 15 2008

FCC Mail

**Comments in Response to Localism Notice of Proposed Rulemaking
MB Docket No. 04-233**

I submit the following comments in response to the Localism Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (the "NPRM"), released Jan. 24, 2008, in MB Docket No. 04-233.

Many of the proposals in NPRM, contrary to the FCC's stated objectives, would harm both localism and diversity of viewpoints.

The true wellsprings of localism and diversity are smaller market radio stations and stations offering specialized programming (including religion, foreign language, ethnic and alternative programming). These types of stations also serve as important gateways for new entrants seeking business opportunities in broadcasting – increasing ownership among those traditionally underrepresented.

But just as major operating costs are quickly rising, and more Americans are turning to new media, the NPRM proposes measures that would substantially raise costs – something that will be keenly felt among small market and specialized programming broadcasters. The rational economic response will be service cutbacks or outright shutdowns. Neither outcome is in the public interest.

One of these ill-advised proposals would force radio stations to curtail reliance on labor-saving technology. An end to unstaffed operations will not improve responsiveness to a local community. To the contrary, it will likely lead stations to broadcast fewer hours or shut down altogether. Unattended operation with proper safeguards has helped small stations provide more service through efficiency. Take that away, and the Commission will create strong disincentive for stations to stay on during the late evening or early morning hours, hours during which very little revenue is generated. The increased operational costs will lead new entrepreneurs, including women and minorities, to look elsewhere to invest their savings and sweat equity.

The Commission must also reject proposal that would further limit where broadcasters can locate their main studios. The Commission acted in the public interest when it adopted rules many years ago to permit stations greater flexibility in selecting the location of their main studios, particularly in situations in which a broadcaster operates stations licensed to several nearby communities. If the Commission were to force each station to establish its main studio only in that station's community of license, the result would be that broadcasters – particularly small market and specialty programming broadcasters – would have to divert their limited financial resources from supporting and enhancing quality programming to covering additional and unnecessary real estate costs.

The FCC should also jettison proposals forcing stations to give away airtime to community groups. One proposal would even enforce public access requirements, similar to cable PEG channels. Cable has dozens, even hundreds of channels from which it can profit, but smaller market radio and stations serving small specialized audiences do not. Free is not really free to those who struggle every day just to keep the electricity flowing, the programming going, and the local news covered.

Smaller stations are keenly attuned to the communities they serve – it is how they remain in business. But the balance is delicate, and the Commission must not take action that will tip the balance so stations cut back on service or drop out. There is no 'public interest' in service that is both diminished and less diverse.

Respectfully submitted,

Therese J. J. J. J.
Signature

4/3/08
Date

Therese J. J. J. J.
Name

2076 N 19th
Address

Title (if any)

528-0924
Phone

Therese J. J. J. J.
Organization (if any)

I submit the following comments in response to the Localism Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (the "NPRM"), released Jan. 24, 2008, in MB Docket No. 04-233.

Any new FCC rules, policies or procedures must not violate First Amendment rights. A number of proposals discussed in the NPRM, if enacted, would do so – and must not be adopted.

(1) The FCC must not force radio stations, especially religious broadcasters, to take advice from people who do not share their values. The NPRM's proposed advisory board proposals would impose such unconstitutional mandates. Religious broadcasters who resist advice from those who don't share their values could face increased harassment, complaints and even loss of license for choosing to follow their own consciences, rather than allowing incompatible viewpoints to shape their programming. The First Amendment prohibits government, including the FCC, from dictating what viewpoints a broadcaster, particularly a religious broadcaster, must present.

(2) The FCC must not turn every radio station into a public forum where anyone and everyone has rights to air time. Proposed public access requirements would do so – even if a religious broadcaster conscientiously objects to the message. The First Amendment forbids imposition of message delivery mandates on any religion.

(3) The FCC must not force revelation of specific editorial decision-making information. The choice of programming, especially religious programming, is not properly dictated by any government agency – and proposals to force reporting on such things as who produced what programs would intrude on constitutionally-protected editorial choices.

(4) Many Christian broadcasters operate on tight budgets, as do many smaller market secular stations. Keeping the electricity flowing is often a challenge. Yet, the Commission proposes to further squeeze niche and smaller market broadcasters, by substantially raising costs in two ways: (a) by requiring staff presence whenever a station is on the air and, (b) by further restricting main studio location choices. Raising costs with these proposals would force service cutbacks – and curtailed service is contrary to the public interest.

We urge the FCC not to adopt rules, procedures or policies discussed above.

Milton & Maria Golly

Signature and Date

5151 Liberty Drive Ch. Rd, N. Wilkesboro, NC 28659

Name and Address

Mail By April 14, 2008 to:

The Secretary
Federal Communications Commission
445 12th Street, SW
Washington, DC 20554
Attn: Chief, Media Bureau

Received & Inspected

APR 15 2008

FCC Media Bureau

I submit the following comments in response to the Localism Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (the "NPRM"), released Jan. 24, 2008, in MB Docket No. 04-233.

Any new FCC rules, policies or procedures must not violate First Amendment rights. A number of proposals discussed in the NPRM, if enacted, would do so – and must not be adopted.

(1) The FCC must not force radio stations, especially religious broadcasters, to take advice from people who do not share their values. The NPRM's proposed advisory board proposals would impose such unconstitutional mandates. Religious broadcasters who resist advice from those who don't share their values could face increased harassment, complaints and even loss of license for choosing to follow their own consciences, rather than allowing incompatible viewpoints to shape their programming. The First Amendment prohibits government, including the FCC, from dictating what viewpoints a broadcaster, particularly a religious broadcaster, must present.

(2) The FCC must not turn every radio station into a public forum where anyone and everyone has rights to air time. Proposed public access requirements would do so – even if a religious broadcaster conscientiously objects to the message. The First Amendment forbids imposition of message delivery mandates on any religion.

(3) The FCC must not force revelation of specific editorial decision-making information. The choice of programming, especially religious programming, is not properly dictated by any government agency – and proposals to force reporting on such things as who produced what programs would intrude on constitutionally-protected editorial choices.

(4) Many Christian broadcasters operate on tight budgets, as do many smaller market secular stations. Keeping the electricity flowing is often a challenge. Yet, the Commission proposes to further squeeze niche and smaller market broadcasters, by substantially raising costs in two ways: (a) by requiring staff presence whenever a station is on the air and, (b) by further restricting main studio location choices. Raising costs with these proposals would force service cutbacks – and curtailed service is contrary to the public interest.

We urge the FCC not to adopt rules, procedures or policies discussed above.

Johnnie Lee Adams 4-9-08
Signature and Date

Johnny 274 Rock Quarry Road 28657 N.C.
Name and Address

Mail By April 14, 2008 to:

The Secretary
Federal Communications Commission
445 12th Street, SW
Washington, DC 20554
Attn: Chief, Media Bureau

received & inspected

APR 10 2008

FCC WASH DC

I submit the following comments in response to the Localism Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (the "NPRM"), released Jan. 24, 2008, in MB Docket No. 04-233.

Any new FCC rules, policies or procedures must not violate First Amendment rights. A number of proposals discussed in the NPRM, if enacted, would do so – and must not be adopted.

(1) The FCC must not force radio stations, especially religious broadcasters, to take advice from people who do not share their values. The NPRM's proposed advisory board proposals would impose such unconstitutional mandates. Religious broadcasters who resist advice from those who don't share their values could face increased harassment, complaints and even loss of license for choosing to follow their own consciences, rather than allowing incompatible viewpoints to shape their programming. The First Amendment prohibits government, including the FCC, from dictating what viewpoints a broadcaster, particularly a religious broadcaster, must present.

(2) The FCC must not turn every radio station into a public forum where anyone and everyone has rights to air time. Proposed public access requirements would do so – even if a religious broadcaster conscientiously objects to the message. The First Amendment forbids imposition of message delivery mandates on any religion.

(3) The FCC must not force revelation of specific editorial decision-making information. The choice of programming, especially religious programming, is not properly dictated by any government agency – and proposals to force reporting on such things as who produced what programs would intrude on constitutionally-protected editorial choices.

(4) Many Christian broadcasters operate on tight budgets, as do many smaller market secular stations. Keeping the electricity flowing is often a challenge. Yet, the Commission proposes to further squeeze niche and smaller market broadcasters, by substantially raising costs in two ways: (a) by requiring staff presence whenever a station is on the air and, (b) by further restricting main studio location choices. Raising costs with these proposals would force service cutbacks – and curtailed service is contrary to the public interest.

We urge the FCC not to adopt rules, procedures or policies discussed above.

Johnny Angley
Signature and Date

4-09-08

JOHNNY ANGLE Y 830 MAIN ST. APT. 411 N. WILKESBORO, NC 28659
Name and Address

Mail By April 14, 2008 to:

The Secretary
Federal Communications Commission
445 12th Street, SW
Washington, DC 20554
Attn: Chief, Media Bureau

Received & Inspected

APR 15 2008

FCC Media Bureau

I submit the following comments in response to the Localism Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (the "NPRM"), released Jan. 24, 2008, in MB Docket No. 04-233.

Any new FCC rules, policies or procedures must not violate First Amendment rights. A number of proposals discussed in the NPRM, if enacted, would do so – and must not be adopted.

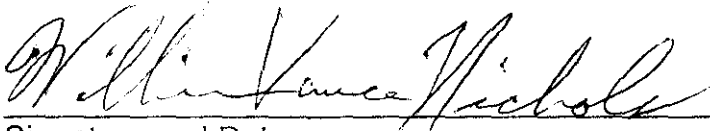
(1) The FCC must not force radio stations, especially religious broadcasters, to take advice from people who do not share their values. The NPRM's proposed advisory board proposals would impose such unconstitutional mandates. Religious broadcasters who resist advice from those who don't share their values could face increased harassment, complaints and even loss of license for choosing to follow their own consciences, rather than allowing incompatible viewpoints to shape their programming. The First Amendment prohibits government, including the FCC, from dictating what viewpoints a broadcaster, particularly a religious broadcaster, must present.

(2) The FCC must not turn every radio station into a public forum where anyone and everyone has rights to air time. Proposed public access requirements would do so – even if a religious broadcaster conscientiously objects to the message. The First Amendment forbids imposition of message delivery mandates on any religion.

(3) The FCC must not force revelation of specific editorial decision-making information. The choice of programming, especially religious programming, is not properly dictated by any government agency – and proposals to force reporting on such things as who produced what programs would intrude on constitutionally-protected editorial choices.

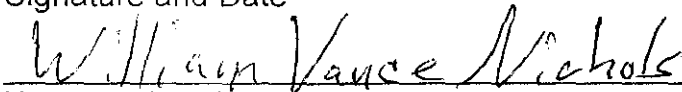
(4) Many Christian broadcasters operate on tight budgets, as do many smaller market secular stations. Keeping the electricity flowing is often a challenge. Yet, the Commission proposes to further squeeze niche and smaller market broadcasters, by substantially raising costs in two ways: (a) by requiring staff presence whenever a station is on the air and, (b) by further restricting main studio location choices. Raising costs with these proposals would force service cutbacks – and curtailed service is contrary to the public interest.

We urge the FCC not to adopt rules, procedures or policies discussed above.



Signature and Date

4-09-08



Name and Address

2162 Arbor Grove Church Rd
Purlear, N.C. 28665

Mail By April 14, 2008 to:

The Secretary

Federal Communications Commission

445 12th Street, SW

Washington, DC 20554

Attn: Chief, Media Bureau

Received & Inspected

APR 10 2008

FCC Media Bureau